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# **CHURCH IS FOR PEACE**

VIEWS OF PREACHERS ON THE VEN-EZUELAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Dr. Parkhurst Would Imprison Every Editor Who Does Not Bury News Under Small-Cap Headlines.

### DR. EATON SAYS WAR IS HELL

REV. PETERS TALKS ABOUT SUBSTI-TUTE-HIRING DEMAGOGUES,

And Dr. Cadman Bitterly Denounces England and America-Sermons by Other Well-Known Divines.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.-Ministers in nearly all of the churches in this city made reference in their sermons to-day to the Venezuela boundary dispute and the possibility of war between the United States and England. Dr. Parkhurst, in the course of his sermon in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, said: "It almost seems as though there were a Providence in the way in which these Christmas days synchronize the year with events that are just now filling our hearts with disturbances and throwing an uncomfortable shadow across the track of the near future. Now, we do not care to beat about the bush in this matter, but prefer to go to the mark by saying that if Christendom wants to make the religion of Jesus with its Eethlehem, its angelic choir and its anthem of 'Peace on earth,' a laughing stock to the ungodly and a contempt to the heathen, the best thing it can do will be to set the two foremost Christian nations on the earth to blowing up one another's cities and blowing out one another's brains. Unless we utterly misconceive the sentiments of the be morally impossible. There will be no side if the church of the Bethlehem Christ comes out and records its veto. Christianity, both here and in England, is too thoroughly an integral part of national life for armies and navies to clash in warrare the two countries are thundering peace. This is not the place to enter into an

historical exposition of the Monroe doc-trine, only it is safe to say that this Naion is not going to be drawn into an ntenational conflict of arms—to the dishonor of Christianity, the discouragement of civilization, the destruction of life and reasure and the demoralization of our entire organic life—in behalf of a doctrine such that probably 90 per cent. of a con-gregation as well informed as this would not be able to state the doctrine intelli-gibly and the other 10 per cent., who can tate it, disagreeing among themselves as to whether the doctrine is applicable to the "We are not speaking disparagingly of

loyalty to country or patriotic regard for our country's rights, but patriotic passions ncensed and can easily be fired to the int where righteousness is ignored and son and balanced consideration taoed; and that is the mischief of inflammatory sheets that make a paying news-paper business of fanning the flames of international animosity. I wish for two weeks that it could be a state's prison of that belongs them first, and if England and the United States would join hands in the rather more gospel enterprise of rescuing dirty, bloody grip of the Turk, these two brothered nations would soon find them-selves in a good Christian condition of spirit, probably, to settle that little ques-

tion of civil engineering down in Venezuela in a way that would save both parties not only their pride and their heads, but their Christian repute." EATON ALSO DEPLORES WAR.

Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, preached a sermon on the wickedness of war. "It was deplorable," he said, "that on the day on which Christians were to celebrate the birth of Christ and proclaim from every pulpit the doctrines of peace, the Nation should be eagerly waiting the ultimatum of statesmen, and mutterings of war should fill the land. It was more deplorable still that the two most advanced of Christian nations, the two which had done most to do away with the possibilities of war were now, appar-ently, ready to throw away arbitration and substitute conflict. Without going into the merits of the dispute, he would say that the principle involved in the Monroe doctrine was such that even statesmen had but an obscure knowledge of it, and without proposing to usurp any of the functions of the atesmen now considering the dispute, he to determine the necessities of war than repeace only, he said it could be of no use at all, and he, as a minister of the gospel, raised his voice in emphatic protest against war as a means of settling a dispute until all other means had been exhausted for about an amicable settlement. He elieved the people would visit upon the to bring about war, without first trying to arbitrate, a swift, and terrible vengeance. God forbid, he said, that a nation should shrink from war for fear of depreciating the value of stocks and securities, but God d, on the other hand, that the Nation ould plunge into war unnecessarily, with-t first having tried every other means to ing about a settlement In the course of his sermon on "Civiliza

ion's Debt to Christianity," Rev. Dr. Madi-on C. Peters, of the Bloomingdale Reon C. Peters, of the Bloomingdale Re-ormed Church, said: "War is cruel, hateful, grong. War is hell. The political dema-rogues who, at this Christmastide, are for war will be branded by the econd sober thought of the American peo-le as the criminals of the nineteenth cento fight for their land, when the stars and stripes were trailed in the dust, they sent substitutes. A war between England and America could never be determined until e or the other went into bankruptcy, or had no more men to fill the ranks. As the preacher of the gospel of peace and universal brotherhood, I can for arbitration. 'Riessed are the peacemakers.' I pray that England and America may look across the centuries and hear the angel's proclamaion, 'peace on earth, good will to men.' "

REV. CADMAN IS FIERCE. Of all the war sermons preached in this city to-day the fiercest was that preached the Central Metropolitan Church by the Rev. S. P. Cadman. Dr. Cadman is an Americanized Englishman, and his language was directed with equal vehemence he said, there was much of the barbarian in all of us when the howlings of the war dogs could bring us so near the throats of our neighbors. If war was everted, he said, it would only be because of the intervention of the religious organ-izations. Dr. Cadman then denounced the

Awaroed Mighest Honors-World's Pair.



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chaplain of the House of Representatives because of the prayer which he recently offered. Continuing, he said: "The English people and newspapers, I am sorry to see, are no better than those on this side. The whole thing is characterized by a species of hydrophobia. At the treaty of Berlin England offered to take care of the Christians within the territories of the Sultan. How she has done so the slaughter of one million Christians in the time that has elapsed sufficiently testifies. Her pretensions were the bloodiest kind of a farce. The slaughter now going on in a farce. The slaughter now going on Armenia is the aftermeth of British jing ism. Lord Salisbury inherits some of the qualities of his great ancestor, the war-like Cecil, that scattered the Spanish Aralike Cecil, that scattered the Spanish Aramada. He is the greatest Foreign Minister since the days of Lord Palmerston. He will fight. If the great Gladstone was at Downing street, there would be no danger of war, but the grand old man, whose magnantally was responsible for the withdrawal of British troops from Boerland, in spite of the protestations of his country, is now over eighty years old, almost blind and out of power and the Tories—the Tories whose history is one of land grabbing, are in the saddle. Yes, the grim Lord Salisbury is hard to move, but when once moved, immmovable; will not back down unless the Christian sentiment of both nations steps Christian sentiment of both nations steps in and says: "When it comes to fighting for our homes, our country, our God, we

will fight; not till then." Discussing the Venezuelan question, in his sermon to-day, the Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., said: 'In my opinion the very thought of a war between the United States and Great Britain is a crime. Where there is war there is something to fight for. If there are any great principles or any great issue involved, there may be occasion for one great nation to stand on the platform that great Britain occupies, and the plat-form that out Nation occupies now. A war between Great Britain and the United States would be a crime because we are the same people, same blood and same tongue; our fathers are the same fathers, we have the same principles." Mr. Dixon then asked if the Monroe principle was really involved in the dispute, and said: 'It is simply said to be a question of the boundary lines of two countries. What great issues are involved in this question of landlordism to cause two great countries to go to war? It seems to me the duty of this Nation is to go gradually slow and to have due deference to the nation whence we have sprung. It is exceedingly im-probable in my opinion for any condition to arise that would call for hostilities between the United States and Great Brit-Rev. Dr. Silverman, of the Temple Eman-uel, preached a sermon on "On What Lines

Christians and Jews Unite?" He said since he had announced his subject the nations were plunged into what might become a deadly dispute over a boundary line. The subject underlay all legislation at Washington; it was the chief topic dis-cussed in the streets, its influence was felt in the business world, and, altogether, had absorbed consideration to the exclusion of which Jews and Christians could unite and work in harmony. That was by working on parallel lines, inculcate respec for each other's convictions and strive to do the most good without hindering or interfering with the works of each other. They also could, by uniting against unnecessary wars be a most potent means of preserving the peace of the world, when that peace Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford preached a sermon before a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Association Hall to-day, on the misunderstandings of Christ, Toward the close of his sermon he said that the misunderstanding of Christ was evidenced by the war talk that had been indulged in by the Nation during the last few days. Nothing could be in more direct conflict with Christ's teachings than that two Christian nations should fly at each other's throats for a trifle. The members of the Young Men's Christian Association were numerous across the sea, and put them at the throats of their brethren here. It would be fratricidal. It was a false and alluring conception of the duties the people of both nations owed to each other. There could be no war if the Christian people of both nations had anything to say about it, and he believed the Christian spirit in this instance would triumph.

Another Reference to Substitutes. BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.-Rev. L. M. Zimmerman in his sermon to-night at Christ English Lutheran Church on "The Wise Men's Journey" spoke of Christ as the peacemaker, and said in part: "It is very easy to talk about war and to blow the trumpet that would call forth soldiers to battle, but when once those very same per-sons are themselves called upon to take arms and fight they are often the first to want a substitute and cry for peace when is not peace. Men who write and speak for war are not usually the men who have been in battle. The latter know better from experience than to encourage bloodshed. Rev. Arthur Thompson, pastor of Bennet Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, in a sermon to Allen Bennet Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, complimented President Cleveland on his position in the Venezuelan controversy and said his message had shown him to be possessed of the "typical American spirit of firmness, which we must all admire.

Dr. Gladden's Flock for Arbitration. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 22.-Rev. Washington Gladden in a sermon to-day strongly deprecated the talk of war following the President's message on the Venezuelan matter. He said he did not thank President Cleveland for intimating such a thing was ossible. He shamed the British Ministry for refusing to arbitrate the Venezuela boundary dispute, and said: "Where is that petition signed by a majority of members of Parliament and addressed to our government, asking them to join in a perpetual treaty of peace by which all disputes shall submitted to arbitration?" Resolutions were adopted by Dr. Glad-den's congregation, declaring for arbitra-tion, and copies of the same and Dr. Gladden's sermon will be sent to President Cleveland, the British embassy and Ohlo's

Senators and Congressmen. Militant Church People. CHICAGO, Dec. 22.-The Militant Church Chicago, of which Dr. Rusk is pastor. To-day, after divine service was attention was turned to affairs military, and the National Defense Association was formed. Major F. H. Lynn, who, in 1883, was identified with the torservice of Great Britain, is at the of the movement. It is designed to call soon a national convention of representatives from the cities exposed to coast

attack and arrangements will be made for the instruction of recruits in torpedo work. Discussed by British Preachers. LONDON, Dec. 23 .- At St. Paul's Cathedral, at Westminster Abbey and at numerous churches in London and the provinces. the sermons to-day referred to the Venezuelan crisis. At Wolverhampton, the Congregational Church, where Dr. Charles Berry is pastor, resolved to cable to the Brooklyn Congregational Church a message of sympathy with its efforts to preserve

# A BRAKEMAN'S RIDE.

Wild Rush on a Car Across a Niagara Suspension Bridge.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 22.-A runaway freight car with a brakeman clinging to the top, wildly shouting for help, rushed across the railway suspension bridge spanning Great Gorge of the Niagara to-night, The car was going at the rate of thirty an hour when it crossed the tracks of all the trunk lines. Luckily there were no trains passing nor were there any on the bridge. The car sped over the bridge and into the Grand Trunk yards on the Canadian side, where it ran into a passenger coach and was wrecked. William Hoffman, the brakeman, escaped without serious injury.

## FOUR SKATERS DROWNED.

Two Girls and a Young Man While Trying to Rescue a Boy. DENVER, Col., Dec. 22.-While skating on Lathrop lake, seven miles west of Denver, Charley Jones, aged eight, fell through an air hole in the ice. His brother Robert and sister Maggie, aged twenty-one and twenty, respectively, and Ida Ball, aged sixteen, attempted to rescue him, and all four were drowned.

## Three Boys Perish.

MORRIS, III., Dec. 22.-Three boys, William and Edward Lauerman, brothers, and James Kenney, were drowned in the canal at this place to-day while skating.

Thurston and Family Destitute. CLINTON, Mo., Dec. 22 .- A. B. Thurston, who, in 1886, organized the Order of Railway Telegraphers, at Vinton, Ia., and was its grand chief for seven years, is at police headquarters here with his wife and six children, destitute, and cared for by the city. He is helpless from rheumatism and was en route overland to Springfield, narrowly escaping drowning while camping near a small stream.

BUT THE LONDON TIMES CONTINUES ITS WAR ON AMERICAN CREDIT.

It Thinks President Cleveland Has Destroyed Confidence of Europeans in This Country's Securities.

FEELING ON THE CONTINENT

DECLINES IN STOCKS ON THE VIENNA AND BERLIN BOURSES.

Views of a Chamber of Commerce President-The Shipping World's Protest Against Britain's Policy.

LONDON, Dec. 23.-The financial article in the Times this morning says: Although the panic has subsided, it will take a long time to repair the injury done. In the first place many investors have become impressed with the idea, which is new to them, that the attitude of many educated persons in America regarding foreign affairs is wanting in breadth and depth of view. European statesmen and financiers have always allowed for this deficiency, but in this event they were surprised by the current of events. Probably President Cleveland was deluded with the idea that whatever the result of the message, he could easily borrow on the continent. Such a delusion would not have misled a statesman trained in foreign affairs. There is no doubt that America can obtain a loan in Europe at a price at a ratio with the discretion shown by American statesmen in dealing with the present difficulty, but they will largely rely upon American resources until American confidence is restored in

Europe." The Times editorial says: "President Cleveland's manifest incapacity to understand the effect his warlike message would have, has shattered the confidence felt in him as the pillar of sound finance and the mainstay of public credit. English capital will remain where there is a reasonable promise of security and nowhere else. Captalists throughout the world are actuated by the same motives. It would be a strange, though not an unnatural, result of President Cleveland's action, were he compelled to assent to an increase in the tariff and to agree to the demands of the silver ring."

The Times prints a page of telegraphic dispatches on the subject of Venezuela and the financial crisis. A Vienna dispatch says: "President Cleveland is in no small measure responsible for the ruin of hundreds of capitalists in Austria. The Turkish and Abyssinian troubles had shaken the Vienna money market to its foundation, but the New York panic gave it its coup de grace, from which it will take months to recover. In Saturday's panie on the bourse prices receded by leaps and bounds till they reached a figure lower than for years past. The Austrian credit mobilier fell nineteen florins, the Hungarian credit mobilier twenty-six and the Austrian state railways twenty from Friday's prices. It is impossible to estimate, even roughly, the consequence of

A Berlin dispatch says: "The tidal wave of financial panic which has rolled across the Atlantic for the past two days has not spared the Berlin bourse, which was in a state of feverish excitement on Saturday, speculative securities declining 10 per cent The Boersen Courier merely reflects the temper of financial circles here when it describes President Cleveland as speculating by his wanton provocation of England on the meanest form of national feeling. It is argued that a country which, on the first appearance of a war cloud, suffers losses, according to one estimate from New York. equal to the whole of the war indemnity which France paid Germany, is not in a position to wage war, especially on such a trumpery issue. There is little inclination iere to take up an American loan, while Paris can scarcely meet the requirements want of money, it is true, never yet prevented a country from rushing into war. But seldom does the decision rest so largely as in America with the class whose peculiar interests are so largely at stake. On the magnitude of the losses already sustained will induce a feeling of desperation, and there are many business men who still remember the enormous fortunes made in

America during the civil war." A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: is easy to see that the Russians cannot help showing satisfaction at the serious turn the dispute has taken. The Novoe Vremya is at no pains to hide its real sentiments and animus towards England. It declares that Salisbury has already radically changed his Eastern policy by positively refusing any further support to the Armenian agitation on the ground that Europe does not sympathize with Armenia.' A dispatch from Rome says: "Public opinion is unanimous against President

Cleveland. The financial panic had no perceptible influence here. Mr. Labouchere, in London Truth, regrets the bullying tone of Mr. Cleveland, but contends that England ought to submit the whole boundary question to arbitration. The Monroe doctrine has become a doctrine of faith with America," says Mr. Labouchere. "Plenty of Americans are willing to fight for it. Such a war would soon become a stalemate on both sides. After incalculable injury on each other is com-mitted we should both realize what fools we had been, shake hands and go back

to where we were." The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News learns from St. Petersburg that the Russian minister in the United States has been instructed to report all details of the American-Anglo dispute to his government.
"The Czar would like to see the question arbitration," says the Daily News corre-

The Standard's Vienna dispatch says: "Shortly before the closing of the bourse, Baron Albert Rothschild gave orders to buy fifty thousand shares of various kinds. This partly restored confidence." The daily papers this morning, in their editorials, generally comment on the finan-cial side of the panic, and express confidence that in the long run the common sense which Mr. Gladstone advises will prevail and extricate the public from the difficulty caused by President Creveland's precipitation. The Standard, Conservative, while admitting this, thinks that whatever redies Congress adopts America must for some time to come, in an economic

sense, go from bad to worse. The Sunday Obesrver, a Unionist publication, says in an editorial: "The passionate affection of the Americans for the Monroe doctrine may be unintelligible here, but it exists, and if our rulers are wise they will neglect no means short of national humiliation to avoid ruffling the pride and feelings of the Americans. Sooner or later public opinion in America will awake to the fact that England neither desires to take liberties with the United States, nor will brook insult from any power what-

Edward Dicey, C. B., who was formerly an editor of the Observer and also of the Daily News and has been a writer of some authority on political questions, has a long letter in the Sunday Observer which is to carry considerable weight. He 'Englishmen would make any concession short of the national honor sooner than go to war with America. The only weak point in our case is the refusal to submit the dispute to impartial arbitrastrong and just as we we have nothing to fear from an independent and fair inquiry. Arbitration on President Cleveland's lines is utterly inadmissable, but the refusal to admit the principles of arbitration lays us open to the imputa-tion that we have doubts of the justice of our contention. Even now, without loss of dignity, England might consent to submit authority, such as the King of Italy or the President of Switzerland. But if necessary,

SIR ALBERT KROLLET'S VIEWS. He Thinks Chambers of Commerce

dent Cleveland's pretensions,"

we must fight sooner than tolerate Presi-

Should Urge Arbitration. LONDON, Dec. 22.-Str A. Krollet, Conservative member of Parliament for the south division of Islington, and presi-If you want a cup of good Cocoa or Choco- the south division of Islington, and presi-

Chamber of Commerce, granted an interview to-day on the outlook of the Venezuelan question, especially on its financial side. After remarking that it was a delicate and critical position Sir Albert said: "It is deeply to be regretted that the incident has imperiled both the good will and trade, and even peace, and commerce must in any case be most seriously interrupted and injured, just at the time when prospects were improving and business men prospects were improving and business men were justly hoping for better times." He did not question the attachment of Americans to the Monroe doctrine, and that it was sanctioned by cogent reasons from their point of view. But, after all, he their point of view. But, after all, he added, it was only an ex parte dictum, and had never been embodied in international law. The feeling which inspired it, however, he thought, was intelligible, but in the true sense of the doctrine Great Britain could not justly be said to desire an extension of territory in seeking a delimitation of her frontier, or in insisting on a recognition of what she believes to be her just rights by a state greatly indebted to her for the development of her public works. He did not think it wise for Englishmen to follow the example of any Americans in attributing the action of the Americans in attributing the action of the President merely to party and personal motives. But he felt confident that Americans generally would ultimately realize that the course of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney was impetuous and imperious, and had seriously embarrassed even the most peace-loving Englishmen. But he relied on the good sense and commercial instincts and interests of both peoples to discover a friendly and honor-

In this respect the gentleman thought the projected meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce would make for peace. He was sure that the members of he London Chamber of Commerce and of other British chambers were animated by same amicable and practical feelings. It had singularly happened that the London chamber had shown that spirit before the question became acute, in 1891 Senor Degoda, President of the Venezuelan Congress, had been received by the chamber, and, as the result of a friendly conference, council of the chamber informed him that if Venezuela made satisfactory overtures for a settlement the chamber would ack a suggestion to the british government to arbitrate the question. S Degoda expressed his satisfaction hanks, but when, later, in response to the leorgetown chamber, the London chamber urged a prompt settlement of the question it learned that no such overtures had been made to Great Britain. Again, in 1893, when Sir A. Krollet and the council of the chamber had been asked to meet the Venezuelan minister, they readily assented to the date named for the interview, but the minister was unable to at-tend. The associated chambers had also co-operated with the London chamber on similar lines. This disposition should for-tify the position of the chamber in such lignity was preferable to war between kindred nations. But Americans must remember that Great Britain, too, had doctrines and feelings, and in the last resort even war might be preferred to peace. Either nation, however, ought to yield force to right, rather than right to force.

### A BRITISH PROTEST.

The Shipping World Remonstrates Against Salisbury's Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The State and Navy Departments have received the latest issues of one of the most important London marine journals, the Shipping World, in which several pages are devoted to adverse criticism of the English politicians who have denied to Venezuela the justice of arbitrating the boundary dispute. An appeal is made to the government to consent to an honorable settlement of the controversy, with the interest of British politicians made subservient to those of British traders. The disastrous effects upon British commercial prosperity of a possible war with the United States are strongly em-

"We have reached a crisis in our quarrel with the little republic of Venezuela,' says this influential English journal. "The collision between the outposts on the Yuran river has served to bring to a head a controversy over boundaries which has lasted for a hundred years. Lord Salisbury has demanded apology and reparation, which will probably be made, not, perhaps, with heartiness and sincerity, but because President Crespo has neither army nor navy worth talking about, and must needs yield to superior force. The larger question of determining the boundaries between British Guiana will remain, and while we hope and believe that it will be settled amicably, the controversy undoubtedly contains the elements of a possible war with the United

"The merits of the case have been practically abandoned on both sides of the Atlantic. The press of England are well nigh unanimous in supporting the contentions of Downing street, and even the Times refers o the scene on the Yuran as 'British soil.' while the press of the United States are equally unanimous in supporting the case of the republic. The man who invented the 'My country, right or wrong,' did a poor turn for humanity; but that mad principle is already supreme in this dispute. Day after day we read of 'the line' of demarkation. This shows that few of those who discuss the question have taken the rouble to inform themselves concerning it. are many lines. And the President of Venezuela is in this peculiar position: When he retires at night he does not know what the boundaries of his country may be when he wakes up in the morning The editor of the Shipping World proceeds to recount the successive encroachments, which he calls "stealing," and concludes as

"We believe that this question will be set tled without bloodshed, but we repeat that it contains elements that may lead to war with the United tSates. That at all events, every jingo will admit, will be no child's ion, and formulated by James Monroe, from whom the doctrine has taken its name, makes against the interposition of foreign powers in the affairs of the Spanish-Amercan republic. The United States profess to pelieve in this doctrine in a still wider sense. To what extent they believe in it we cannot say; nor are European powers compelled to accept the American version of the policy in government which should prevail in South America. But, from very shame, Congress will be obliged to stand by its resolution, and Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relaflons in the Senate, must maintain a show of consistency. A few weeks ago he said that the United States should not permit this aggression. He stated it as his belief that it is the purpose of Downing street to push forward our frontier sufficiently far into the interior to encompass the rich gold fields of that section. And against this policy he would put the Monroe doctrine into operation. "We have heard a great deal too much for our taste about this Monroe doctrine. it is something like the funds of a man whom we once saw playing cards for a stake, his part of which was supposed to be in a \$5 bill in his pocket. When it was his turn to 'put up' his money, he referred to the invisible note. And when he had he walked away. ternational disputes. We have escaped conflict of arms until now, because

lost all of the reputed value of the note, "The Monroe doctrine is referred to, but we never see it in operation. We care nothing in this crisis about political pretensions even those of the first magnitude, involved in the American policy, but we care everything for the principle of arbitration as a substitute for war in the settlement of inezuela is too small to fight. If our cause is a fair one, we have nothing to fear from arbitration. If we have behaved in a grasping and an arbitrary way, and have pre-sumed upon our strength to set justice aside, we ought to be stopped in our unrighteous "We scarce know where to turn-in Parliament or out of it-excepting to the ranks of a gallant band of Quakers in the country, for a man who is prepared to fight for peace. And we canot help sighing 'Oh, for one solid hour of John Bright.'"

"Cleveland's Sedan." BERLIN, Dec. 22.-The Vossische Zeitung

describes the Venezuelan incident as President Cleveland's Sedan and asks what would happen in the event of the whole of Europe, with the possible exception of Russia, being compelled in its own interest to take sides with England, in a war against the United States. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. Nature's Balsam for all complaints of the

ungs, the throat and the bronchial tubes is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Coughs and colds vanish as if by magic under its soothing, healing operation. Sold by all druggists. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one min

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE CAB INET MEET AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Admiral Bunce Visits Secretary Herbert in Regard to the Cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Spectators in Congress Called "Gentlemen of the Pavement" - His Views on the Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The fact that everal of the members of the Cabinet were observed coming from the White House today, led to a very general surmise that there had been a special Cabinet meeting held to consider some phase of the Venezuelan question or the condition of the finances. Diligent inquiry, however, failed to establish the fact that a Cabinet meeting actually took place, but there is no doubt that a conference, the nature of which cannot be ascertained, had been in progress during the day between the President and some of his advisers. Those who were at the White House included Secretaries Olney, Carlisle and Lamont.

The proposed cruise of the North Atlantic squadron is off for the present, at least. The departure of the vessels, if they go at all, will be contingent on the arrival at Norfolk of the cruiser Texas, now in the vicinity of New York, awaiting the official trial of her engines. The squadron is also awaiting the arrival of the cruiser Maine. Meana crisis, and he concurred with it in think-ing that international arbitration ought to probability, make good use of the time and maneuvers that will be beneficial to the commanders and crews alike. Admiral Bunce was in the city to-day and called on Secretary Herbert, with whom he talked over the matter of the proposed cruise. He declined to say anything further than that the fleet would not leave to-morrow nor till the arrival of the Texas.

### MR. SMALLEY'S OPINION.

He Tells the London Times the Situation Is Improving. LONDON, Dec. 23 .- The New York correpondent of the Times says: "Perhaps because it is Sunday, perhaps because of financial disasters, perhaps because of war talk and of the widening conviction that persistence in the present policy may deepen into war, perhaps for other reasons, there is to-day a sensible improvement in the situation. The lessons of Friday and Saturday have not been lost. The people of the United States are at least a thousand millions of dollars poorer than they were last Tuesday when the President launched his message and menace of war."

He says of the second message: "It has not, in truth, been well received. The incredible cynicism of the message has anrered the community, which well knows that its present distress is directly traceable to the President's policy."

Expressions are then quoted from anonymous sources of the anger felt towards the President on account of his Venezuelan message. He also dwells on the confusion of mind which he sees in Congress over the course to take in regard to the financial situation, and he intimates a belief that the supporters of the President in Congress have been alienated from support of his Venezuelan policy by his second message. He says of the outlook in Wall street: "The interval of Sunday is thought likely to steady men's views, and if no misfortune occurs on Monday in London it is believed that Wall street will recover a good part of its confidence.

Speaking of the action of the Senate on

the Hitt bill the correspondent says: "Messrs. Lodge and Chandler took command of the party amid applause from a gallery crowded with jingo spectators. The voice of the American people is declared in the Senate by delegates from the streets, much as it used to be in the French Convention by the representatives of that large popular constituency which Bismarck in his time described as 'Genlemen of the pavement.' But I do not hink the best Americans approve of new method of influencing legislation, nor will even submit permanently to the lead-ership of Messrs. Chandler and Lodge." Of names which are suggested for mement mentions ex-Senator Edmunds, ex-Minster Phelps and Andrew White, of New York, and Chief Justice Fuller as "excellent names." "Mr. Coudert, of New York," he continues, "a Tammany Democrat, belongs to a different category. He is an able lawyer, very hostile to England, who, last "uesday, declared his conviction that zuela was right and England wrong If the President wants commissioners who have made up their minds in that sense Coudert will do as well as anybody. Men like Messrs. Edmunds, Phelps and White, and the Chief Justice, may, perhaps, feel a difficulty in serving on a commis-sion nominally judicial, but in fact purely ex parte in its object and composition. It has, however, been suggested that true patriotism has here an opportunity of service. Whatever the President may intend, a commission of independent men of high haracter might arrive at a conclusion which would make for peace."
The dispatch concludes as follows:

is on the various grounds that are indicated at the beginning of this dispatch and on the evidence which I give, and much more which I do not, that I venture to express my belief in a better condition of the gen-eral mind of the country than that which existed last week. The end of fingoism is not yet, but there is at least a beginning of better things and a brighter hope for the immediate future."

THE DOCTRINE MUST STAND. Governor Hastings Believes in the Principle Enunciated by Monroe. PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.-Governor Hastings to-day declared himself on the war question, unequivocally pronouncing the Monroe doctrine good. The occasion was the annual memorial services of James M. Lysle Post, 128, G. A. R. In the course of the Governor's address he said: "Lately we have been hearing growls from the British lion. But the stars and stripes are his sword to Grant. Two great peoples, speaking the same language, engaged in and believing in the same God will not go to war. Let us hope so, anyway. Let us hope that wisdom will prevail and that the resorts will be those of peace. But let there be no peace that will put a stain upon our flag. Let us stand for our rights. Let us insist on the principles of the Constifution and those great principles of security and self-preservation, enunciated by that great President, James Monroe. Those principles must stand, and in the future, as in the past, our people will prosper and our country blossom as the rose."

UNCLE SAM'S POWDER.

in Morris County, New Jersey. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-Uncle Sam has plenty of powder in case of emergency. It is stored safely away in the government magazines in New Jersey, and there is enough of it to destroy all the navies in powder house is situated in Morris county, New Jersey, in the picturesque Berkshire valley, about five miles from the town of Dover. Uncle Sam has kept his powder dry there since 1890. The place was formerly known as Picatinny, an Indian name, which means divided mountain, and for several years the accepted name by the government was the Picatinny Powder.
Depot, but finally some one objected to
the homely Indian name, and now the
place is known to the government as the

United States Government Powder Depot But the old Indian name, about which the Indian romances and the tales of the old Middle Forge are clustered, will always stick to the place, and the natives for years to come will refer to it as the Picatinny Powder Toronto.

Powder Depot.

The old Middle Forge works were in operation back as far as 140 years ago and the remains of the massive old timbers and an occasional bit of heavy shafting or a broken cog wheel are still visible under the great trees that shaded the workmen who at that day forged the nails with which the houses for miles around were built. It is a historical spot, and abounds in Indian legends and wild tales of the early settlers in northern New Jersey. The tract of land comprised 1,900 acres OUTLOOK MORE PEACEFUL

The tract of land comprised 1,900 acres when purchased, but three hundred acres were set off a few years ago for the use of the Navy Department. The buildings, with the exception of the superintendent's house, are made of iron and brick. They are substantial structures, but cold and statuesque in design. There are five magazines, and each is two hundred feet long, fifty feet wide and forty feet deep. The structures are five hundred yards apart, and are protected by the most improved arresters. arresters.

### POEM BY MORRIS.

Would-Be Poet Laurente on Arme nia and America. LONDON, Dec. 23 .- Sir Lewis Morris sends a half column poem to the Daily News entitled, "Armenia, America, December, 1895." The poem pictures desolate Armenia turning to England for help and then proceeds: "Now at the moment when our England's Should save the innocent from deadly harm, To cripple her for some mean, sordid aim;

Some lust for gold or place, Sure 'twere the very irony of shame, The debt of deep disgrace." And then proceeds to reproach the great home of freedom in the West for staying England's arm. He then continues:

"Forbid it, heaven, 'tis crime. 'Tis worse To dream. This villainy, the despot' base intrigue, suits not thy lim sublime:

August republic!" The poem concludes in a similar strain. Sir Lewis Morris, it will be remembered, was the subject of a rumor several months ago to the effect that he had been appoint-

Spaniards Assail Cleveland. CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 22.-The Spanish press violently assails Cleveland on his attitude on the Venezuelan question, astrick, and that he falls to recognize Price of Coke Reduced that England, Spain and France have prior right in this hemisphere. The Spanish papers are organs of resident spanish colonists and have been in violent opposition to the action of the American people in demonstrating sympathy with Venezue zuelan controversy that suggestions are advanced for an alliance between England and Spain in the event of President Cleveland's action involving hostilities. The Imparcial urges on the government the neces-sity of friendship with England in order to counteract the Monroe doctrine.

Doesn't Think War Possible. PARIS. Dec. 22.-The Gaulois has an interview with Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, who was Home Secretary in the late Liberal gov-ernment of England, in which he said that he believed that war between England and America was impossib

PRIESTS ATTACKED.

Stormed by a Mob of One Thousand Angry Poles.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 22 .- A feud which

has existed for some time between the congregation of St. Adelbert Polish Roman Catholic Church and the dissenters, who formed the Church of the Holy Rosary, broke out to-day in a riot of serious proportions. The leading cause of the outbreak was the action yesterday of Father Flaczek, of St. Adelbert's Church, in seizing by replevin a banner from the Holy Rosary Church. A number of the congregation surrounded the priest's house and stoned the windows until they were driven off by the police. To-day a dinner was given by Father Flaczek to the Polish Roman Catholic priests of the city in honor of St. Thomas's day, and the event was made the occasion of a determined attack on the priests by the dis-senters. When Father Flaczek and his thousand, they at once barricaded the doors. The stormers then yelled and jeered and windows. The police appeared on the scene early, but the excited Poles were not dis-persed without a liberal use of batons. Thirteen arrests were made. The priests were afterwards conducted to their homes under police protection. A few of them had been slightly wounded by

## BRITISH SHIP SUNK.

The Willowbank Run Down by the Berlin, but Only One Life Lost. LONDON, Dec. 22 .- The steamship Berlin. Captain Lewis, from Southampton, for New York, collided with and sunk the British ship Willowbank, Captain Young, of Glasgow, thirty miles southwest of the Isle of Portland, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. H. M. S. Blake arrived on the scene at 7 o'clock this morning and picked up a waterlogged lifeboat. She sighted the Berlin, hove to and rescued the crew of one of the Berlin lifeboats, which had lost control of her rud-

Later.-The American from Southampton as follows: "The Red Star steamship Berlin, from Antwerp, New York, has returned here with bow damaged by a collision with the Willowbank, whose crew was saved and are aboard the Berlin, including the captain's wife. But the Faimouth pilot on the Willowbank, who went below to save his

clothes, was drowned." The Lucania Caught in a Storm. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 22.-The Cunard steamship Lucania left the Mersey at 11 o'clock this morning and had still not arrived at midnight. It is surmised that the captain will not risk bringing his vessel into harbor during the tempest. There is a vio-lent gale blowing off the Irish coast and several small craft have been swamped. It was owing to the dense fog that the Lu-cania was detained in the Mersey till Sunday morning, and her mails awaited her at Queenstown the whole day.

The Spree Pulled Off the Rocks. LONDON, Dec. 22.-The North German Lloyd steamship Spree was towed off Warden ledge, near Totland bay, Isle of Wight, upon which she was run Thursday last, by four tugs this afternoon, and proceeded to Southamption, where she arrived to-night. Her officers say that the Spree did not make any water, but she will be dry-docked and surveyed to-morrow.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Arrived: Umbria, from Liverpool; La Bourgogne, from Havre; Peninsular, from Lisbon. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.-Arrived: Etruria, from New York.

When perfectly healthy, whisky, coffee and tobacco hurt but little; when they do hurt, quit and use Postum Cereal at meals.

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bor told me of wonderful cures by Hood's Barsaparilla and I decided to try it. When I had taken Shottles I could sit up, and now I am per-fectly well and

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